New York Office: 126 Tribune Building. Chicago Office: Boyce Building.

8. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Prince Henry Laid Wreath on Martyr's Tomb.

GREAT CROWD PRESENT

THEN WENT TO LUNCHEON AT GERMANIA CLUB.

Another Day of Ovation Extended to Royal Guest by Citizens of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.-The Chicago which Prince Henry of Prussia saw last night by the glare of many lights was presented to him today by the clearer light of the sun. The welcome which he received last night was repeated and emphasized and he was given further opportunity to enjoy his expressed desire to meet American citizens at close range. During the day he listened to an address from the Central Bund of St. Paul, placed a wreath en the Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park and enjoyed a luncheon and reception at the Germania Club. The presentation of the cial program. The prince received the governor and a committee accompanying him in his private parlor after he had eaten

The prince, contrary to expectation, arose early; but he was no more energetic than the crowd. By 8:30 o'clock fully 3,000 people packed the sidewalks in front of the hotel. Photographers stood at every vantage point ready to snatch a likeness of the prince when he emerged. It was nearly 10 o'clock before their patience was rehis disposal, concluded that a drive about the city would best please him. Fournier, the French chauffeur, stood ready to take the prince for a mile-a-minute whirl about the boulevards, but the latter decided in favor of a carriage in order that members of his entourage might also enjoy the bracing morning air. As the long cavalcade, unheralded, sped through the streets knots of people rushed from buildings, generally too late to see the prince, whose carriage was near the head of the line.

Visit to a Banker.

The first stop was made at the magnificent new building of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. President John J. Mitchell showed the prince through the institution. The Rookery, one of the city's finest office buildings, was next visited. It is but a short block from the bank and the prince disdained to enter his carriage for the trip. With a stride which a pedestrian might have envied he strode through the crowd, while the detectives guarding him quickened their steps to keep up. Both at the bank and the Rookery the stops were not so brief that the news did not have time to fly up and down the street, and in both instances when he came out crowds awaited him and cheered lustily. The prince seemed pleased at the demonstrations and repeatedly touched his cap in courteous answer. In the carriage with him were Robert T. Lincoln, Mayor Harrison and Rear Admiral Evans. The mayor and Mr. Lincoln pointed out the objects of interest which were passed. In this manner the prince was shown through the retail and wholesale districts. A short stop was made at the public library, where the prince said to Mayor Harrison that the city was to be congratulated in possessing such mag-

nificent buildings. Address by St. Paul Bund. The address presented to the prince by the committee of the Central Bund of St.

Paul, headed by Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, was as follows: "In the name of the 50,000 residents of German descent in the city of St. Paul,

we extend to you a hearty welcome to our "Millions of hearts through which German blood pulsates are joined with us today in this greeting to an illustrious scion of the house of Hohenzollern, the representative of the emperor of the German

people and of the German empire. "Will your royal highness assure his majesty, your brother, that we ever think of our fatherland with the deepest love and that we pray God to unite our old fatherof friendship?

By 11 o'clock all those who were to accompany the prince during the day assembled at the Auditorium. Without delay the party entered the carriages waiting to convey it to Lincoln Park and the Germania Club. In the carriage with the prince were Mayor Harrison, Rear Admiral Evans and former Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln. Besides the regular staff and special representatives from Washington, others occupying carriages were: Governor Yates, Melville E. Stone, A. J. Earling, Col. E. G. Halle, Harry G. Selfridge, Honore Palmer, Dr. Walther Wever, the imperial German consul to Chicago; Frank Wenter, Wm. B. Walker, Vice Consul Haerring, Vice Consul Zoepfel, C. A. Plamondon and Frank H. Jones.

Cheered by Crowds Along Streets. In nearly every door and window along the streets where the prince passed curious faces were to be seen. Handkerchiefs were waved at him from the windows, and the crowds along the streets shouted a greeting. The prince was kept busy touching his cap in response. Rear Admiral Evans, enthusiastically addressed as "Bob," was also the recipient of considerable attention. While decorations along the route were not profuse, they were sufficiently in evidence to give the streets a semi-holiday appearance, and numerous pictures of the prince

in the windows were noted. A dense crowd numbering thousands was crushed about the somber statue of the great emancipator when the prince and his entourage came upon the scene. Cries of "Hoch der Kaiser" and "Hurrah for Heinrich" were numerous, making a thunderous volume of welcoming sound. The representative of the German emperor, grave, but of pleasant mien withal, bowed repeatedly from his carriage. Tightly stretched ropes surrounded the statue to keep back the crowd, while a circle of policemen in a strenuous manner discouraged the attempts of the venturesome who would have encroached on the ground reserved for his highness. The prince was all gravity as he entered the plot of clearly swept ground surrounding the monument, and laid at the feet of the image of the martyred President the laurel token of respect. The whole ceremony lasted but a few moments. The prince and his official party quickly reentered their carriages and started at a brisk trot for the Germania Club, transformed, for the occasion, into a bit of the fatherland. It had been carefully planned to make the entertainment of the royal guest at the club the crowning achievement of the day. He was to be made feel at home, despite the formalities with which

Greeted by Burst of Music. A burst of music from a brass band heralded the prince's coming, and in a few minutes the "Prince Henry" of last night was "Unser Heinrich" among an enthusiastic congregation of German-Americans.

such functions must be incumbered.

garret hours before the arrival of the prince. After the inspection up to the time the prince set foot in the club house not even members were allowed to enter without special cards of admission. Of all such persons a record was taken. The cavalry escort which had accompanied the prince from the Auditorium drew up in front befrom the Auditorium drew up in front be-fore the prince alighted from his carriage. A detachment of police restrained the curious crowds, while detectives in citizens dress were sprinkled about the streets leading to the club, in order to guard against any suspicious characters getting within even shouting distance of the kaiser's brother.

No. 15,294.

The prince, arm in arm with Dr. Wever, the German consul in Chicago, was met at the threshhold of the club house by Gustav F. Fischer, president of the club, who also took his arm, and the following members of the club's reception committee: Gustav Wittmeyer, Harry Rubens, Judge Theodore Brentano, Edward G. Halle and Albert F Madlener. The committee was augmented by members of the board of directors and other prominent members of the club. The broad stairway leading to the reception and banquet hall was lined with little girls dressed in white. The luncheon was confined to the prince and the immediate party accompanying him from Europe and assigned to him at Washington. The imperial German consul, Dr. Wever; the two vice consuls, Drs. Haerring and Zoepfel; Mayor Harrison, Gov. Yates, Robert T. Lincoln, the executive committee, the committee of five representing the united German societies, and about fifty members of the club, including directors and the reception com-

Guests Stood When Prince Entered. The guests were standing when the prince and entourage entered. A string band, hidden behind palms and ferns, played "Der Wacht Am Rhein" as the tall, quiet, bearded prince, in the uniform of an admiral of the German navy, walked into the room and was escorted to the seat of honor address by Governor Van Sant of Minne- at the head of the hall. Over the windows sota was the first detail of the day's offi- of the room blue and white sateen had been stretched to soften the light. Huge wreaths, from which the colors of both countries represented trailed to the floor, occupied the spaces between the windows. The walls were hidden by rare tapestries, behind which there was a background of white. At the north end of the banquet hall were busts of President Roosevelt and Emperor William under a triumphal arch made of the colors of the two nations. At this end of the hall an immense American eagle spread its wings, while facing it at the south end of the hall was the eagle of Germany. There were orange trees and cherry flags of both countries. The whole scheme of decoration was pronounced perfect in its harmony and in its symbolism of the

> States. While the first three courses were being served the orchestra discoursed negro melodies and strains from the operas by Italian and Spanish composers. At the end of the third course President Fischer proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk standing. Then the band played "The Star Spangled Banner;" the next toast, also proposed by Mr. Fischer, was to the Emperor of Germany. This was drunk like the first, and was followed by the playing of "Heil dir Im Siegerkranz;" during the rendering of both the American and the German patriotic music the guests remained standing. At the end of the fifth course Mr. Harry Rubens delivered the speech of the occasion in proposing the health of the club's distinguished

friendship of Germany and the United

Speech of Mr. Harry Reubens. It was a day of deepest sorrow. Chicago, young, vigorous Chicago, was shedding bitter tears of grief at the bier of the great President who had broken the shackles of human slavery and adopted the gospel of love as a fundamental principle of political statecraft. Circling around that bier were a number of patriotic Americans of German descent, and they gave poetical expression to the feelings of the nation in German song and German speech. They were the founders of our "Germania."

Today is a day of joy. A German prince honors the memory of the immortal martyr and adorns his monument of bronze with the fragrant flowers of springtime. And we of the "Germania" rejoice that the modest tribute paid at the bier to great Lincoln by the muses of German lore and art is now accentuated with all the brilliance befitting the occasion by an expression of the tender homage of the entire German nation through a prince of the royal blood. We rejoice because it is our delightful

privilege to receive the illustrious representative of the German nation in this house, which has been dedicated by American citizens of German descent as a temple for the enshrining of the most sacred heritage of our fatherland, German culture and German thought as they find expression in speech, song and art. In this spirit we are assembled today.

Hearty Welcome Extended.

Welcome, many times welcome, German prince, in this German home far from your native heath, on the shores of the great land and our new home in the firm bonds lake, whose waters kiss the outstretching prairie lands of the far west. When your royal highness returns to your emperor and people, we pray you to take to them the assurance of our everlasting appreciation of the friendship of your people for ours, so of our adoption.

We are true in our allegiance to the United States. From long before and ever since Lincoln's time we have been devoted to and defended with our nfe's blood the stars and stripes. But another tie, the tie of kinship, links our hearts with those of your people. Gentlemen, I now propose that we rise and drink the health of our illustrious

guest, his royal highness Prince Henry of Prussia.

Received by the Prince. When the luncheon was finished President Fischer escorted the prince to the elaborately decorated ball room, where the prince received those who had taken luncheon with him. President Fischer stood at his right, while members of his staff and a committee of the club were ranged behind him. It was during this reception that day took place. President Fischer, on behalf of the ladies of the club, presented the prince with a magnificent vase, to be given to his wife, the Princess Irene. The prince thanked the women in behalf of the princess, declaring that no incident of his visit had pleased him more, and that he was sure the princess, his wife, would cherish it always among ..er treasures. The vase was of gold and cut glass, and was two feet

FLOOD SITUATION AT ALBANY Relieved by Breaking of Ice Gorge at

Stuyvesant. ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.- The flood sit uation in Albany was much relieved this morning by the breaking of the ice gorge at Stuyvesant, which opened a passageway to the ice from the upper Hudson and its of the island, who is the only person intertributaries. The water has steadily fallen ested who is in danger of bankruptcy and since daylight. Freezing temperature pre- in distress. vailed over the watershed throughout the night, and this greatly checked the flow of surface water. It is still impossible to operate the trolley lines because of the flooding of the power house. The New York Central is operating under great difficulties and all trains in both directions are many hours late. The Mo-

Launch of the Barry.

Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia that the torpedo boat destroyer Barry will be launched at their yard on the 22d instant, and that Every precaution had been taken for the the vessel will be christened by Miss Charsafety of the royal guest. The club had lette Adams Barnes, a descendant of the a reciprocity agreement."

been rigidly inspected from basement to officer after whom the vessel is named.

Judge Morris of Minn

No Agreement at the Conference Last Night.

BEET SUGARMEN HAPPY

THINK THEY CAN CONTROL THE SITUATION.

Mr. Tawney's Proposition Met the Most Favor-His Arguments Set Forth.

Today there is great jubilation among the opponents in the House of the proposed reduction of tariff on Cuban products. The high protectionists are in the ascendancy. Last night's conference of republican representatives demonstrated that there is a rocky road ahead of the ways and means cemmitteemen's plan of Cuban reciprocity on a twenty-per-cent tariff cut.

While no vote was taken last night, it is claimed that the sentiment as expressed in the applause the speeches made and in individual expressions indicated that had a vote been demanded the ways and means plan would have been defeated.

Beet Sugar Men Encouraged.

There will be another conference Thursday night, and in the meantime the beet sugar men, encouraged by their success thus far, will further strengthen their lines. They are now confident of being able to defeat tariff reduction, if indeed not postponing indefinitely the whole question of Cuban

The principal figure in last night's conference was Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the ways and means committee, but opposed to the report of the majori'y of the committee in favor of reduction of

Last night Mr. Tawney presented a substitute for all pending propositions. In brief, it provided that a rebate of 70 cents a ton on all Cuban sugar produced since last November and imported into this country should be paid out of the United States treasury direct to the Cuban planters. In return the Cubans are to make concessions on American products entering Cuba. It was Mr. Tawney's speech in favor of this substitute which induced the outbursts of approval from the republicans present. It is said that undoubtedly he won many recruits to the ranks of the opponents of tariff reduction. The position of those who favor Cuban

reciprocity has been stated heretofore. Inasmuch as Mr. Tawney's argument in behalf of his substitute states very clearly the attitude of the opponents of tariff reduction it may be of interest to recite the leading points of his argument, as follows:

Points of Mr. Tawney's Argument. "As to the question of granting relief and at the same time obtaining a reciprocity agreement we are practically united. As to the manner of granting the one and ob-"My reasons for favoring the accomplish ment of both by a remission of 20 per cent rather than by a reduction of the duty 20 per cent on Cuban products: "First-In this way we preserve the prin-

ciple of protection and perform in good faith the expressed and implied pledges of our party to the American sugar industry. "Second-Because in this way, or under my proposition, we make our relief immediately available and its continuance dependent upon Cuba's enacting our immigration and exclusion laws and entering into a favorable reciprocity agreement with us. "Third. Because, under this plan our relief will go to the government of Cuba and from the government only to those we are told are in need of it, or may be in need of it; and this relief cannot go to those who neither need it nor are entitled

"Fourth. It is a temporary trade condition that has caused the necessity, if any exists, for the relief we are asked to grant. The relief should, therefore, be likewise temporary. "Fifth. Because, under this plan the na-

tion contributes to the relief of Cuba and not a single industry. The iron and steel industry, earthenware and glassware industry, the lumber industry, in short, all industries and classes alike, will bear their equal and proportionate share of the

Objections Not Valid.

"To this plan there are only two objections, neither of which is valid: "First. That the agencies the President is directed to appoint to distribute part of this money to the actual bona fide resident sugar planter cannot be trusted to do so notably evidenced by your visit to the land | honestly and that fraud and scandal may

"Second. It is not constitutional, "The answer to the first proposition is that the same agencies which have honestly administered the government of Cuba since the close of the Spanish war can be depended upon to honestly distribute the favor of the United States among those in Cuba who are entitled to it under the law. "The complete answer to the second objection has been made by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of United States vs. Realty Company, which will be found beginning on page 440, United States reports, volume 163. Also in Emerson vs. Hall, 13 Peters 409; United States vs. Price, 116 United States 43; Williams vs. Heard, 140 United States 529.

The Ways and Means Proposition. "The proposed reduction will not benefit the resident Cuban sugar planter. It is this class we are told are now, or in the near future will be, in need of governmental aid because of the bounty paid sugars of Eu-

"Because this year's Cuban sugar crop is now practically all in the hands of the sugar refining trust and other large American corporations and wealthy non-resident planters, who would, therefore, derive almost all of the benefit from the proposed

"Independent of the question of the ownership of the present crop, in my judgment, based upon the testimony of Col. Bliss, customs collector at the port of Havana, the benefit of this reduction of duty will hereafter inure to the sugar trust. "If this is not so, that is, if the sugar refining trust does not derive at least 70 per cent of the benefit from this reduction, it is admitted that at least two-thirds of that benefit will go to non-resident corporations and non-resident wealthy individual plant-

Cuba relief would be equivalent to the abandonment of protection to the sugar industry of the United States. It might not injure the sugar beet factory that is fully established and in successful operahawk division will not be open for a week. I tion, but it would be a warning to capital not to engage further in this enterprise for the reason that the influence of Amer-Launch of the Barry. ican corporations engaged in exploiting the The Navy Department is informed by Island of Cuba, being sufficiently strong now to obtain a 20 per cent reduction, would in the future be sufficietly powerful to secure a still further reduction, either in the Senate of the United States as an amendment to the House bill or through a reciprocity agreement."

trict of Columbia for the present fiscal year was transmitted to the House today by Secretary Shaw from the District Commis-Judge Morris of Minnesota, who pre-

pared a proposition for an increase of the duties and a rebate to Caba some time ago, also supported the plan for a rebate and Mr. Fordney of Michigan, Mr. Minor of Wisconsin and other members from beet sugar states read telegrams from their constituents protesting vigorously against any direct tariff concession to Cuba. At 11 p.m. the conference adjourned until

ABBOTT HEARD

QUESTIONED IN REGARD TO PAN-AMA CANAL ROUTE.

Report of Senate Subcommittee Against Accepting Offer of the Company-Legal Complications.

The Senate committee on interoceanic canals met this morning and heard the testimony of General Abbott, United States army, retired, formerly chief of engineers, and a member of the international board of engineers that was assembled in Paris by De Lesseps to pass upon the question of the practicability of the Panama canal project. General Abbott is an advocate of the Panama canal route to the extent of

maintaining that it is practicable for the building of a canal. He was called as a witness before the committee today upon the request of Senator Hanna. The report of the board of engineers, of which he was a member and which met in Paris, was before the committee, and General Abbott was questioned concerning it. He upheld the Panama project and replied to various questions concerning it that were put to him by members of the committee.

Title to the Panama Concessions. The action by the subcommittee on title

that can be conveyed by the new Panama Canal Company to the canal property on the isthmus taken yesterday afternoon is of the greatest importance. That subcommittee decided to recommend to the full committee that in their opinion the legal complications surrounding the offer of the new Panama Canal Company are such that the United States should not accept it. The gan, Mitchell, Kittridge, Pritchard, Foster (La.) and Turner. All of the members of the subcommittee were present except Senator Pritchard. Senators Morgan, Mitcheil, Foster (La.) and Turner concurred in the opinion against the satisfactory nature of any title that should be passed by the new canal company. Senator Kittridge announced that he reserved the right to make a minority report to the full committee. This action was taken on the general proposition that the United States could not receive a satisfactory title to the Panama property except from the governments of rance and Colombia. It is deemed of the utmost importance that the French government deal with its own citizens, 800,000 of whom are in some way interested in the obligations of the old Panama company. If the French government would act in this way there could be no ground for any feeling of unfriendliness on the part of that government, because of any part the United States has in the transactions The cooperation of the Colombian government is regarded as essential in order that the Inited States may secure such concessionary rights as would be ample for not only building, but also for its future control of the canal.

A SERIES OF VAULTS. To Give More Light for Pension

A long areaway and an extensive series of vaults are to be constructed about the south side of the pension building during the month of April. Contracts for the construction have just been signed by Secretary Hitchcock and Mesers. Meads & Reynolds, local builders, and the conditions are that work shall be begun April 1 and the cost be \$14,000.

The purpose of this construction is to provide added vault space and light for the basement. At present small "lights," or spaces about a foot wide opposite each window, afford the only daylight admitted to the basement. It is purposed to build an area about ten feet deep and eight feet wide from the western entrance on 5th street around the south front of the building to the eastern entrance on 4th street. The vaults will extend away from the building under the park and be as commodious as the needs of the building require. They are to be set apart for ashes, coal, waste paper and boxed supplies.

THE COLOMBIAN OUTBREAK. Troops Ordered to Assist in Defense of the Capital.

Advices from the seats of war in South America are meager. Nothing has been heard of the reported insurgent naval operations on the coast of Venezuela. But reports from Columbia show that the government is thoroughly awakened to the formidable character of the revolutionary outbreak near the capital, and that a large body of troops has been hastily ordered from the north to assist in the defense of the capital. This withdrawal may have a considerable influence on the campaign on the isthmus of Panama. The report came from United States Minister Hart at Bogota, and in substance stated that 5,000 of the best soldiers in Co-

lombia had reinforced the government troops near Bogota. Fighting had continued for some days, but reliable details had not been received.

GOING TO BOSTON. Secretary Long and Assistant Secre-

tary Peirce. tomorrow for Boston, where he will be present at the dinner to be tendered Prince Henry Thursday by Mayor Collins of that city. Secretary Long will accompany the prince's party on its departure from Bos-

ton as far as Cambridge. Mr. Peirce, the third assistant Secretary of State, who has charge of the execution of the local arrangements for the reception of Prince Henry, will leave Washington this evening for Boston to make preparations for that royal personage's visit there.

SCHLEY COURT OF IMQUIRY. To Be Printed With Sabsent Pro-

ceedings. The resolution which passed the Senate providing for the printing of 3,500 copies of cabinet about some incendiary letters re-Abandonment of Protection.

the proceedings of the Schley court of independent of the proceedings of the Schley court of the proceed House committee on printing, with an amendment which will make the document | Charleston has not been agreed upon. That include the findings of the court, Admiral Dewey's opinion, Admiral Schley's appeal to the President and the President's decision thereon. The government printer esti-mates the cost of this publication at \$5,218.

For Cleaning the Streets. A deficiency estimate of \$29,248 to cover the cost of sprinkling, sweeping and clean-ing streets, avenues and alleys in the Dis-

New Chilean Minister Presents His Credentials.

PERMANENT CENSUS

TO DISCUSS THE LEGAL POINTS OF THE BILL.

President Disapproves of Certain Features of the Measure-Cabinet Talks Over Cuban Relief.

Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, who succeeds the late Senor Vicuna as Chilean minister at Washington, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt today. The ceremony took place in the blue room and was similar to others which have preceded it save in the fact that the minister's address was marked by an unusual warmth of expression, which is in line with the extremely cordial reception accorded by the Chilean government to the personnel of the battle ship Iowa when she docked at Talcahuano recently.

One expression of the minister, for instance, was "It gave me the opportunity to anticipate with facts the intention by which I am inspired of tending to bring Chile and the United States in closer bonds of friendship within an equitable, just, brotherly American policy, but calm and reasonable, without Utopic public delusions, and bearing always in mind the ineludible requirements of the social status of our continent."

The President in reply assured the minister of his intention to maintain friendly ties and increased commercial intercourse between the United States and Chile. The text of the address is as follows:

Address of the Chilean Minister. Mr. President:

With the greatest satisfaction I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the credentials with which the president of Chile accredits me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of the United States of America.

Having been intrusted with this mission lose the distinguished representative of its foreign policy, Don Carlos Morla Vicuna, my arrival at this capital had been delayed due to the work I was commissioned to undertake at the second international American conference which was proposed by your worthy predecessor, the general statesman and illustrious martyr, Mr. William Mc-Kinley.

But if this circumstance prevented me from coming sooner to express to you that the rule and guide of my actions will, be uniformly to endeavor to tighten more and more and with greater vigor the links of friendship by which our countries are happily united, on the other hand, it gave me the opportunity to anticipate with facts the intention by which I am inspired of tending to bring Chile and the United States into closer bonds of friendship within an equitable, just, brotherly American policy, but calm and reasonable, without Utopic delusions, and bearing always in mind the includible requirements of the social status

of our continent. Beyond the political sphere my government has directed me to use my utmost endeavors toward increasing the commer cial relations of both nations, which are not now what they can be, when causes disappear and are easily removed by a better knowledge here of our products, arts. resources, stability and progress, and by a larger current there toward this great and powerful center of modern civilization. I therefore ask your excellency that, together with your personal good will, of which I will be in need on account of the

scantiness of my individual gifts, you deign to grant me your high co-operation, on which will depend the success of the nation whose purpose I have just outlined At the same time I beg your excellency to accept the expression of the wish I make, in my own name, that God may continue to watch over the prodigious destinies of this great republic and over the personal welfare of a magistrate who, as your excellency, has revealed from the very beginning of assuming power that he knows the path through which he is to conduct his

Today's Cabinet Meeting . The cabinet was in session two and a half

hours today, but it is stated that the length of time was not an indication of important business fransacted. It is understood that the most interesting discussion was over the subject of a Cuban tariff. The President spoke of some of the talks he had had with senators and representatives recently and was earnest in the expression of belief that Congress would take some action be fore it adjourned in the way of giving relief to Cuba. The President holds to his position of December last, so fully set forth in his message, and is confident that the country wants to see relief given to Cuba. He has received so many messages from persons throughout the country approving his stand that he is satisfied to rest with his

that action will be had is looked upon by cabinet members as a good sign. The President has conversed with all the members of the ways and means committee of the House and probably knows more than any other man what to eventually expect that committee to do.

His Attitude on the Census Bill. The President talked briefly to his cabinet about the permanent census bureau bill that has passed Congress and is now befor him awaiting his signature. He reiterated his disapproval of the measure as it stands Secretary Long will leave Washington and said that he proposed to discuss some of the features of the measure with the Attorney General. As Mr. Knox remained to lunch with the President it is probable that the subject was discussed fully be-

tween the two men.

The President is seeking information on the provision of the bill permitting transfers of clerks to the other departments of the government and giving them the Benefits and protection of the civil service. It is said to have been suggested to the President that he sign the bill immediately and then regulate the matter of transfers by executive order. It is possible that the legal points involved in this course were under discussion this afternoon. Many suggestions have been made about the bill, but in the meantime there is the greatest uneasiness among the employes in the census bu-

Postmaster General Payne talked to the The date for the President's trip to and the arrangements for the trip will be made at an early date.

Mr. Minister: It gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letters by which his excellency the president of Chile accredits you as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoten-

The President's Reply.

the friendly ties and increase the com-mercial intercourse between your country and the United States, and I assure you that your efforts will meet with cordial co-operation. Influenced by this common purpose, your relations with this government, like those of your lamented prede-cessor, cannot fail to inure to the mutual benefit and progress of the two countries. I trust, Mr. Minister, that your residence among us will be a long and happy one. On behalf of the American people, and speaking for my own part, I request you to tender to his excellency the president of Chile all good wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity of the Chilean

Large Number of Callers.

Prior to the assembling of the cabinet this morning the President received a large number of callers, but most of them were merely paying their respects. Senators Foster of Washington, Kittredge, Gamble and Bard, Representatives Stephens, Hill, McCleary, Alexander and Littauer presented friends and constituents who are visiting in Washington.

Senator Foster of Louisiana and Representative Cushman of Washington, Controller Ridgely and others talked with the President on business. Representative Cushman says the river and harbor bill, as reported to the House, is more satisfactory to Washington than the bill of two years ago.

Young Roosevelt Improving. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., is improving

steadily and has had no setback. Rumors of a turn for the worse are pronounced untrue. It is thought the young man will be able to get out in the fresh air before long.

NOT A SENATOR PRESENT.

Only President Pro Tem. Heard the Chaplain's Prayer. When the president of the Senate pro

tem, rapped for order in the chamber this morning not a single member of that body was present. Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain, began his opening prayer, and after he had begun Senator Deboe of Kentucky appeared at one of the doors. He took in the situation of morning prayer being offered in the Senate with only empty chairs and the pages there. It is a part of the duty of the pages to be present during this exercise. They stand in front of the first row of senatorial desks with bowed heads while the chaplain invokes the Diline blessing. As soon as the prayer had been finished half a dozen senators entered the chamber, and within ten minutes 25 or 30 of them were present.

This incident recalled the occasion when Senator Frye, as president pro tem., called the body to order when only Senator Plat of New York was in the chamber. "The senator from New York will be in order." said Mr. Frye on that occasion, as he took in the humor of the occasion. Today he could not even have called a single senator to order. Usually there are present 8 or 10 senators in the chamber at the time for calling the Senate to order.

CARE OF THE INSANE

A Deficiency Appropriation Asked for the Government Hospital.

A deficiency appropriation of \$35,000 is asked in a communication transmitted to the House today by Secretary Shaw from Secretary Hitchcock for the support of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the present fiscal year.

A statement by Dr. Richardson, superintendent of the hospital, which accompanies the request, states that the daily average attendance for the current year will exceed that of the year previous by about 134. The advanced price of many articles of food is also given as a reason why more money is needed. The fresh meat contract alone is increased \$5,000 over last year. In addition to this it has been necessary to purchase 200 bedsteads, with the necessary bedding.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Richardson Declines Chairmanship of Democratic Committee.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee chairman of the democratic congressional committee, has decided not to be a candidate for re-election as chairman of that

"A multitude of duties already undertaken will deter me from again taking such an active part in the campaign," said Mr. Richardson to a Star reporter today. "My work in the House will engage my attention until late in the summer, and on top of that I have my Masonic work." Mr. Richardson's successor has not been decided upon, as the committee has not been formed. Senator Clark of Montana and Representative Griggs of Georgia are prominently mentioned in this connection.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Provisions of the Measure as Passed by Both Houses.

Under the Philippine tariff bill as passed by both houses all taxes are to be paid into the Philippine treasury. It enacts the tariff promulgated by the commission September 17, 1901, on goods going into the Philippines and levies 77 per cent of the present rates on Philippine goods coming into the United States less the export tax of the islands. Articles coming into the United States free of duty are exempt from export taxes in the islands. Carrying in foreign vessels between the United States and the Philippines is allowed until July 1, 1904. The Philippine commission is authorized to license lighterage vessels. No person in the Philippines can be convicted of treason except by the testimony

NO DAMAGE WAS DONE. Overflow on the Grounds of Washington Barracks.

Gen. Gillespie and Col. Lusk of the Engineer Corps visited Washington Barracks yesterday afternoon to see what effect the floods in the river had had upon the government reservation occupied by the engineer troops. They were met by Col. Black, commanding the post, and shown over the grounds. It was found that the only place where the water had invaded the reserva tion was that portion skirting the banks of James Creek canal, forming the southeastern boundary of the reservation. The overflow at that point was not excessive, and the character of the ground is such that no damage was done. The improvements contemplated at Washington Barracks involve raising the grade along the James Creek canal to a level with the higher portions of the reservation, and when that is done it is believed the arsenal grounds will be above the danger point.

Personal Mention. Col. A. C. Widdicombe of Colorado

Springs, Col., is in the city. He has been

in New York the past ten days and was a guest at the Park Avenue Hotel at the time of the fire and made a narrow escape. He will be in the city for a few days. Mr. Merrit O. Chance, private secretary to the Secretary of War, has resumed his It having ever been the aim of the United States to foster and strengthen the bonds of friendship with the American republics, I am gratified to receive your assurance that it will be your endeavor to maintain united at the War Department after a visit of ten days to St. Louis, where he was summoned by the illness of his mother.

Mr. Jas. E. Fitch has taken apartments at the Farragut apartment house at Farragut square and I street, where he has established his home. duties at the War Department after a visit

Advertising is not an expense. it is an investment; and, if judiciously made, no outlay will yield so large and so sure a return. This is the testimony of wide-awake business men everywhere.

Estimate Regarding the Southern Moro Islands.

GOV. TAFT EXAMINED

THOUGHT THOSE IN SERVITUDE NUMBERED 250,000.

Gen. Hughes Tells Senate Committee About the Massacre in Samar Last September.

The extent of slavery in the Philippines was discussed by Gov. Taft before the House insular committee today in response to questions by members. He said slavery was confined to the southern Moro Islands. The investigation made by Gov. Taft and his associates had brought out that the slaves included men, women and children, who were slaves for debt, according to the statements made by the dates. The slaves could buy their liberty, but until this was done the condition ran from generation to generation. The slaves were members of the family and the relation was comparatively mild, if it was possible to consider any form of slavery as mild. Gov. Taft said Dato Mandi had already abolished slavery by decree. How effective this was could not be stated.

"It indicates," said Gov. Taft, "how willing they are to consider our desires and the possibilities of eradicating the system.' The civil authorities had never recognized slavery in any way, he said, and the military had always released slaves. But the slaves did not understand the advantage of liberty, and Gov. Taft said that if we attempted to end slavery by force we would probably find the slaves turning their guns against us. The influence of the United States was, however, growing stronger and stronger for the eradication of slavery. Although our wishes had been made known, yet neither the civil or military authorities had said slavery must

cease or war would be made. Representative Patterson of Tennesseeasked the number of slaves. Gov. Taft replied that he and his associates had sought to learn the number, with the idea that we might buy them and avert an exercise of force. But when the natives learned this they all represented themselves as slaves. The governor estimated about one-fourth of this southern population as slaves, or from 250,000 to 300,000, in a population of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. When asked how many sultans there were, Gov. Taft answered that sultans and datos were as numerous as barons in Germany or justices of the peace in the United States. In reply to a question by Mr. Patterson,

Governor Taft stated that the slaves were punished by their masters and whipping was not unknown to them, although there was little severity. The slaves were subject to sale, but he did not know of any separating of mothers from their children. To a question from Chairman Cooper as to whether American women should go to the Philippines, Governor Taft said they would be helpful as teachers, but he did not encourage the idea that they should

go in large numbers. Cost of Maintaining Islands. Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania asked what annual charge on the United

States would be made for the maintenance of the Philippines. Gov. Taft answered that there was no reason why the United States should be called upon to pay anything toward the expenses of the insular government, except for military operations. There was now \$5,000,000 in gold on hand and only \$2,000,000 debt in sight. The outlook was for considerable income from customs, etc. He looked

canned goods, cotton and machinery. "I think we may come back to Congress and ask a modification of the tariff on machinery," Gov. Taft said. "It is too high, particularly on electrical machinery.'

for a large increase of American trade in

The hearing will continue tomorrow. Conditions in Samar.

In his testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines today General Hughes related the particulars of the massacre at Balangiga, Samar, last September. He took upon himself the responsibility for the sending of troops to that post and for the selection of the officer who was placed in command. "I had known him for years," he said; "he was a fine officer, and had every confidence in him." General Hughes said, however, that he was convinced the disaster was due to over-confidence and he had since heard that the officer in command had reposed too great trust in the natives while serving in Luzon, but he was not aware of this trait of the man's character before giving him the post at Balangiga.

Speaking of the native soldiers, General Hughes said they generally did well, but should not be trusted except under command of American superiors. General Hughes, in response to questioning by Senators Rawlins and Culberson, said that the killing and mutilation of the American soldiers was done by native in-

surrectos and not by the insurgent soldiers. Replying to a question by Mr. Lodge, General Hughes said it would be a long time before the Viscayans would be qualified to run a civil government of their own. He also said that a republic there would not live long, because it-would be seized by some other power. An adjournment was taken until tomorrow, at which time General Hughes will conclude his statement.

DEATH IN THE ARMY. Casualties in the Philippines Since the

Latest Report. The War Department is in receipt of repoft from headquarters, division of the Philippines, giving a list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report, dated January 10, or that have not

yet been reported, as follows: Dysentery-Peter Taylor, private, I, 8th Infantry, January 13; Edward V. Laboagossire, private, L, 20th Infantry, January 15: Eugene Teeling, private, G. 2d Battalion of Engineers, December 22; Charles H.

Shaw, private, D. 20th Infantry, January Drowned, bodies not recovered-John Liptok, private. A, 26th Infantry, January 14; Oscar Skoglund, private, E, 3d Infantry, January 12. Drowned, body recovered-Silas W. Robertson, cook, A, 25th Infantry, January 7.

Jaundice-Benjamin Thomas, private, L 21st Infantry, January 14. Result of G. S. W. action—John Peterson, sergeant, I, 8th Infantry, November Result of G. S. W., action-John Peter-Beagles, private, Hospital Corps, Septem-Tubercular peritonitis—Charles Cham-bers, corporal, L, 10th Infantsy, Decem-

Supervising Architect Heard. of the same office were heard this morning by the House subcommittee of the appropriations committee on items to be carried

Abscess of spleen-Hilton D. Harris, private, L. 15th Infantry, December 30. J. K. Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury department, and Wallis H. Hills

by the sundry civil appropriation bill.